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rather than of warlike processes. The will to power will yet give way to a will to righteousness. If we bethink ourselves, we shall cease promoting mere "alliances," secret conferences, and pretence. That much is now clear. If the Utopia which we pursue is to be reached it will be reached through institutions which shall give effect at least to the accepted principles of law and justice. These institutions can only develop out of much thinking. And they will be efficient and worth while only if our collective vision is broad and clear. The vision of the pacifist is of peace, of justice. This point of view, this vision, should be the point of view and vision of all who think and hope. They can be, if only we bethink ourselves and keep everlastingly at it.

OUR ECONOMIC SQUINT

IT IS now an established fact that in all of the principal nations of the world the war has produced a marked increase in the prices of foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured articles. Of course the results of the war could not be otherwise. The countries now at war have necessarily reduced production in many directions. The demand for foodstuffs and certain raw materials has very decidedly increased. The labor supply has been enormously reduced. Wages and the cost of transportation are therefore correspondingly much higher.

These economic effects are not confined to any one nation. For example, coal exported from Great Britain has advanced since the war began about 60 per cent in the average value per ton; woollen yarn and woollen cloth have shown a similar advance; cotton cloths have advanced about 20 per cent, worsteds 40 per cent, wool 60 per cent, tin plate 70 per cent, oil seeds 57 per cent, while dyestuffs have practically quadrupled in value. Turning to the other side of the globe, we find approximate increases as follows:

Japanese raw silk	40	per cent.
Matches	100	"
Cotton underclothing	120	"
Tea	50	"
Sulphur	40	"
Copper	45	"
Dried cuttlefish	11	"

As Mr. O. P. Austin, statistician of the Foreign-Trade Department, National City Bank of New York, goes on to point out, these advances are true of Argentina meats, horses, wool; and hides. Tabulating other advances, we see:

Russian eggs	75	per cent.
Rye	15	"
Flax	100	"
Sugar	125	"
Wool	55	"
Oil cake	33	"
Egyptian raw cotton	100	"
Brazilian India-rubber	50	"
Hides	30	"
Cotton	100	"

South African copper ore, goat skins, and wool have all greatly advanced. The advances in New Zealand are also marked. One ray of welcome light out of South Africa for certain types of persons, however, is that ostrich feathers have shown a decline.

Mr. Austin's figures relating to export prices of articles from the United States are for us, however, far more significant:

Steel ingots and blooms have advanced from \$22.70 to \$55.25 per ton; structural iron and steel from \$38.20 to \$50.90 per ton; flour from \$4.69 to \$5.73 per barrel; wheat from 98.7 cents to \$1.28 per bushel; copper ingots from 14.1 cents to 26.2 cents per pound; gasoline from 12.5 cents to 21 cents per gallon; potatoes from 80.4 cents to \$1.22 per bushel; wood pulp from \$23.97 to \$48.20 per ton.

Among the imports to the United States we gather that:

Rubber has advanced from 50.3 cents to 67.2 cents per pound; silk from \$3.01 to \$4.32 per pound; clothing, wool, from 24 cents to 29.4 cents per pound; flax from \$298.31 to \$747.74 per ton; hemp from \$183.14 to \$296.33 per ton; raw cotton from 17.4 cents to 20.7 cents per pound; copper pigs from 14 cents to 24.4 per pound; stockings, hose, etc., from \$1.20 to \$2.57 per dozen; tin plate from .029 cents to .094 cents per pound.

We know of no advances in wages that in any way offset this world-wide advance in the cost of living. As we have pointed out before in these columns, this war will mean for the United States more women washing and more babies dying. Indeed, judging from reports from Associated Charities throughout our land, this process has already begun. While the problem of distressing and brutalizing poverty is thus becoming more and more acute in our United States, so far our statesmen have, in their great wisdom, brought to the solution of it mainly the unprecedented expenditure by us of many millions for "adequate defense." Leaving out of account our various types of moral and spiritual strabismus, our blind faith that this country is greatly profiting from the war is due to an economic squint which is unable to see either the present or the future. This economic squint is disquieting because the immediate future means higher and higher costs of living, more misery for the poor, wilder extravagancies for the rich, and, unless it is rectified and we behave in a larger way, there will follow the inevitable clashes and dangers which invariably grow from such conditions.

WE ARE in receipt of a syndicated article in the interest of the League to Enforce Peace, written by Herbert S. Houston, treasurer of that organization, which article is copyrighted by the American Defense Publishing Company, Incorporated. We naturally wonder if the League to Enforce Peace and the militarists have united at last for the promotion of an international army and an international navy for the permanent establishment of a "morality based on bayonets."